

THE EVENING NEWS

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, PROPRIETOR.
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John Lee Carroll was inaugurated as Governor of Maryland yesterday.
Mitchell, Greene & Stevens, dry goods merchants of Boston, are reported to have failed.
Charles E. Brown has been nominated by the President for pension agent at Cincinnati.
The report that a receiver is to be appointed for the Hannibal & St. Joe road is denied.
The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange extends an invitation for the National Conventions to meet in its hall.
Ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, had a long consultation with Attorney General Pierpont yesterday afternoon.
The Republicans of the Iowa Legislature yesterday nominated Governor Kirkwood for Senator, Harlan having withdrawn.
The eleven game in the chess match at Cleveland, Ohio, between Judd and Albrecht, was played yesterday, resulting in a draw.
The negro murderer who was to have been executed on Friday, at Little Rock, has been respite until his appeal to the Supreme Court can be heard.
The balloting for a United States Senator from Kentucky was continued at Paducah yesterday, but no election was effected. Beck still leads, with Williams only five behind.
The report of the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, submitted to the Legislature yesterday, showed the debt of the State, after deducting the assets of the sinking fund, to be \$13,705,964.
H. H. Smith, of Michigan, has been appointed bill and printing clerk of the House of Representatives. His appointment is the first recognition of Liberal Republicanism by the present House officials.
The Conservatives of the Louisiana Senate, abetted by three Republicans, yesterday elected J. B. Eustis United States Senator. It is stated, however, that Lieutenant Governor Antone will refuse to sign his certificates.
The nomination of Marston, of Missouri, to succeed G. W. Ingalls as agent for the five civilized tribes in the Cherokee country has been withdrawn from the Senate. The grounds for the removal of Ingalls were found insufficient.
The distribution of troops in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, on the 1st inst., was as follows: Alabama, five companies; Mississippi six; at Little Rock, Ark., two; in Louisiana, nineteen; total, thirty-two companies, 1,241 men.
The Kansas House partially organized yesterday by the election of Mr. Haskell, of Lawrence, as Speaker, and Henry Booth as chief clerk. The Senate elected Rev. Mr. Hubbard, colored, chaplain. The Governor's message will probably be delivered today.
The House Judiciary Committee agreed to report Frye's bill providing for the payment of the judgments of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama claims as soon after January 22, 1870, as possible. About \$60,000 will be paid under the provisions of the bill.
The Senate Committee on Military Affairs met yesterday, Senator Logan presiding, for the first time in this session. The committee agreed to report favorably on a number of executive nominations, including that of Major Robert Macaulay to be Commissary General of Subsistence.
The Wisconsin Legislature met at Madison at noon yesterday. S. S. Field, of Polk, was elected Speaker of the Assembly, and the votes of the Republicans and Independents over William Charlton, the Democratic candidate. R. T. D. Potter, the author of the Potter law, was chosen President pro tem of the Senate.
The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: A. G. Gaylord, of Michigan, Assistant Attorney General; Henry N. Black, Associate Justice of Montana; Thomas C. Woodward, of Iowa, Examiner-in-Chief in the Patent Office; Surveyor General, E. C. David, of Wyoming; Registrar of Land Office, Ed. Browning, of Indianapolis.
The New York Commercial says that the general passenger traffic of the four trunk lines and of some of the principal Western railroads, at a conference in Philadelphia yesterday, relative to the railroad rates of fare during the Centennial Exhibition, decided to discontinue at once and permanently all arrangements with the Interstate agency of Cook, Son & Jenkins, of London.
Secretary Chandler yesterday sent a communication to the House on the subject of subsistence for the Sioux Indians at the Red Cloud and White Stone agencies. Extraordinary issues are now required in consequence of the exhaustion of the supplies at the conference held by the late commission to treat for the cession of the Black Hills. The Secretary asks for an appropriation of \$225,000.
The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday took up the resolution recently offered by Senator Spencer directing that Committee to inquire whether any corrupt measures were used to secure his election to the Senate, but postponed its consideration for the present for the reason that no formal charges have as yet been preferred against Spencer, and they have no basis upon which to found an investigation.
Last night Antonio Morton, a fit of jealousy, in New York shot a fireman named Thomas Rodgers. The latter fell at the first shot and the others were fired into his back, until he fell in the street. Whereupon Martines blew out his own brains. Martines and wife were West, who were fortunate enough, with two or three exceptions, to save their persons' effects. About half the furniture was saved. It broke out at 10:30. The loss is \$30,000; insurance \$15,000.
A delegation of Cherokees, Choctaws,

Creeks, and Seminoles called upon President Grant yesterday, paid their respects and talked of affairs in the Indian territory, which they represented to be in a peaceful and prosperous condition with abundant crops. They took occasion to express their opposition to the territorial government in their country, when the President informed them that no bill passed by Congress for that purpose would receive his approval without the consent of the Indians.
The House committee on the judiciary yesterday considered the proposed amendment to the constitution limiting the Presidential term. Some of the members are in favor of fixing the term at six years, with ineligibility afterward; others are for six years, without eligibility until six years after the expiration of such term, and others for restricting the President to two terms of four years each; in other words, against a third term. A majority of the committee seem to favor one term of six years with ineligibility for a re-election. The committee took a test vote as to fixing the Presidential term at six years, with ineligibility of re-election. The vote stood six to five in favor.
Relative to the dispatch mentioning a rumor in Sacramento of a land grab, by which the State had been swindled in a large amount, a resolution was offered in the Assembly yesterday to appoint a committee to inquire into the title of the Golden City Homestead Association to tide lands in San Francisco. It is alleged that a patent was procured under fraudulent pretences, by which the State was a loser to the amount of \$3,000,000. The matter in brief is that an association holding ground bordering on the tide land tract procured a patent to the latter, on condition of filling it from the high land, but had failed to do so. A committee was appointed to investigate without delay.
The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention met yesterday and nominated Daniel Marcy for Governor, and Thomas Dinsmore for Railroad Commissioner. The platform adopted recognizes as final the settlement of the issues involved in the late civil war and the binding force of the constitutional amendments; also a return to specie payments, the reform of all abuses in the State and national administrations, retrenchment and economy in the public expenditures, equal and just taxation and a tariff for revenue only, and approves the present work in behalf of temperance as designed to promote a very desirable end by the most proper and effectual means. The resolution upon the school question and the third term pronouncement in favor of non-sectarian schools and against a third term.

CONGRESSIONAL.
In the Senate the question of the tenure of the President pro tem, of the Senate was discussed at length, and ended by the adoption of a resolution that the President pro tem, hold his office only during the pleasure of the Senate. In the House, after the introduction and reference of the bill and resolution, the Amnesty bill was taken up. The debate on the bill of Mr. Wood, of New York, remarked that over two thousand bills had been introduced and almost none passed. Mr. Garfield then addressed the House in reply to Mr. Hill. A long and bitter discussion then followed on the right of the President to close the doors of the White House. It was finally agreed that Blaine should speak half an hour today and then call for the previous question.
FOREIGN.
Queen Victoria is expected to arrive at Coburg about the 10th of April next. She will probably go thence to Baden Baden.
An ecclesiastical court opened proceedings against the Marquis de Ripon, the English nobleman who recently embraced the Roman Catholic faith, has presented the Pope with £10,000 sterling.
A Berlin telegram says that it is reported that Lord Derby has notified the British Government that he has unreservedly approved of Count Andrassy's note on Turkey.
A royal decree was issued at Madrid yesterday which disqualifies generals and all public functionaries from receiving above \$500 per annum for sitting in either houses of the Cortes. The government has ordered the publication of 14 new journals.
The Sublime Porte has received a dispatch from the Turkish commander in Herzegovina, dated Jan. 6, announcing that tranquility is restored everywhere except in the district between Trebinje and Bilik and Gashko, bordering on Montenegro.
A special from Paris says that rumors in regard to the situation of the ministry are various and conflicting. It is asserted that all the ministers will sign the proclamation. Another report has it that Buffet alone is prepared to sign it, and all who do not sign it to-day will be considered as resigning.
A Berlin dispatch sets at rest the report to the contrary by stating that the Prince regent of Prussia has decided not to visit the Philadelphia exhibition for several reasons, the most important of which is that the condition of the Emperor's health renders the absence of the heir to the throne inadmissible.
A faction fight took place Tuesday night, after election at Sateenau Point, Canada, between two families named Scarf and Rogue, and their respective adherents. There were fifty men on each side. The fight was desperate and bloody. Fifteen men were dangerously wounded and fully half an acre of snow was saturated with blood.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: The crisis has simply changed shape. By means of the proclamation MacMahon, instead of the Cabinet, enters the arena and undertakes the policy, which seems destined to defeat. The principal feature of the program is to oppose as enemies of order those who demand a revision of the constitution before 1880, or attack the prerogative of the President.
A proclamation will be issued to-day by President MacMahon, confirming the policy of the cabinet in accordance with the program of the 12th of February, 1875. The Journal de Paris says that all the Ministers will retain their portfolios, at least for the present. At the same time M. Leon Sy's resignation has not yet been officially withdrawn. The cabinet approved the text of the proclamation of MacMahon.
A special from Berlin says that the Turkish representatives abroad have been instructed to declare that any intervention incompatible with the dignity or independence of the Porte will be rejected. It is expected that England will advise the Porte to consider Count Andrassy's program. If the Sultan declines to do so, the rebels will be likely to derive greater advantages than ever from the countenance of the Montenegreins and Bulgarians.
BLAINE will get a good deal of credit out of this amnesty debate.

CINCINNATI and St. Louis have begun competing for the National Conventions. Chicago would do for a compromise.
NEW HAMPSHIRE is the first State to vote this year and the Democrats yesterday made a platform similar to that of New York.
THE French crisis continues to agitate the telegraph, though like the battle of Blenheim, nobody appears to know what it is all about.
"This confederate party of irreconcilable opposites in Congress," is what the Chicago Times calls the Democrats. But it has just called Democracy "the putrid reminiscence."

WHEN you come to pay your city taxes and feel their weight, remember that it is the price of partisan government. With a business government, city taxes would not exceed one dollar on the hundred.

THE Logansport Journal thinks that Judge James S. Frazier, of Warsaw, will develop much strength in the Republican Convention, for Governor. Can it be that Judge Frazier lives! We have a distinct recollection of his being scalped by Mr. Cumback, and interred in that gentleman's private grave-yard, without regard to expense. Who has called this Lazarus forth?

THE Iowa Legislature yesterday ex-Governor Kirkwood was virtually chosen United States Senator to succeed Mr. Wright. There is a good deal to rejoice over in this, from the fact that Brother Harlan, who has been working for the office for months, seemed likely to succeed in fastening his grip upon the State once more. His chances became so slim, however, that he sent a letter of withdrawal. Secretary Belknap, who was a candidate also, was badly defeated.

THE weight of taxation will be felt heavily this year. With prudent management in city affairs it would be much less. But prudent management will not be obtained so long as the city is run in the interests of a political party, and the people are taxed in order to carry the county and State for particular men. When Stuckmeyer tried to explain his letting of contracts for coal at his own price, and in his own way, he expressed the truth. He said "they were good Democrats." That is the moving principle of party management. We don't say it is worse in the Democrats than in the Republicans, although the former have made it cost more proportionately so far. But the people can not afford to be taxed to death for either, and they ought to stop it.

THE prospect of quietude in Louisiana affairs is not increased by the action of part of the Legislature yesterday. The House and part of the Senate met and elected a United States Senator, the Republicans in the Senate with the exception of three, opposing the election and refusing to co-operate. This gives Louisiana three Senatorial claimants, Pinchback who was elected by the Kellogg Legislature, Marr who was appointed by McEnery to succeed McMillan who was elected by the McEnery Legislature, and Eustis who was elected yesterday by a faction of the compromise Legislature. This further complication will not help the chances of any of them, and probably the best thing that can be done is to refuse them all admission and wait until a new Legislature to be chosen this year, can to some extent indicate what the will of the people really is.

THE amnesty debate continued in the House yesterday, Mr. Garfield speaking in reply to Hill, and endeavoring to establish Davis's responsibility for the prison treatment. His speech was moderate yet forcible, and he damaged Hill badly. Among other things he proved that Davis appointed Winder Commissary General of all the prisons, after his character was fully known, and that when he was removed by the commanding General, Davis promptly reinstated him. He also showed that the attention of the Confederate government was called to the prison atrocities several times and in such a way that Davis must have known it, and that the officers in charge of the exchange congratulated each other upon receiving sound able-bodied men in return for broken down ones. The charge that Southern prisoners were treated badly at Elmira was denied by the commandant in a telegram, and the Democratic member from that district corroborated him. This made a stringent case for Hill, and the Democrats generally were disgruntled over the result. The majority have gained nothing by the debate, and the leaders are so anxious to have done with it that they will doubtless close it this afternoon. Randall is reported to have said that the men who sustained the Union should have been left to settle the question of amnesty, a remark which will strike most people as truthful and correct.

WHO WILL BE THE SECOND CHOICE.

Granting that a majority of Indiana Republicans are in favor of Senator Morton for President, as is asserted by his supporters, it becomes a question of no little importance who is the second choice. Does an endorsement of Morton mean an endorsement of Morton and Grant? Does Morton's candidacy mean, if unsuccessful, a support of Grant for a third term? A great many Republicans and a host of independent voters would like to know. The opposition to a third term in this State is both strong and extensive. Many do not feel apprehensive about it, though they condemn the idea. Many, however, do fear that an attempt will be made to nominate Gen. Grant, and that political events may shape themselves so as to make his nomination seem necessary, unless they are controlled very carefully and very wisely. This they believe makes defeat certain and the total disruption of the Republican party imminent. The opposition to a third term is sufficient to give Indiana a close State as it is, an opposition majority of fifty thousand votes at least. Many Republicans condemn it as a precedent. Many say, "we have had enough of Grant" and all believe that a change would be better. Nothing is more certain than that Indiana can not be carried for a third term, and the bitterest opponents will be life long Republicans.
It is intended that the State Convention shall instruct its delegates to vote in convention for Senator Morton. It is called so early, months before the election and before the issues are defined, for this purpose. The candidates for State offices are

anxious to make their calling sure trusting that election will follow, and they favor an early convention. In doing this we are satisfied they are endangering the chances of the party and jeopardizing them for nothing. They, as well as all who favor an early convention, are grasping at a shadow and losing the substance. The design is to instruct for Senator Morton in order that he may attract support in other States, and it is believed the prestige of an endorsement would do much for him. We doubt this very seriously. Looking over the field dispassionately we can not see that Senator Morton's chances of securing the nomination are good. Rather, the chances are against him.

There are four prominent candidates now in politics, excluding the President, viz.: Morton, Conkling, Blaine and Brewster. Each has some following. Mr. Morton is the head and front of the Senate. He is unquestionably the foremost man in that branch of the National Legislature. He has been in politics long, he has occupied a very prominent position for many years. Remembering the fact that no Senator has ever been made President and that few have ever been nominated, it will be conceded that great jealousy must exist among men so nearly equal in prominence who possess the same high ambition. It may not take a small personal hub, but it is natural that no one of these candidates will like to see another one preferred over himself. Neither will he hesitate to prevent it if he can. Their chances now seem nearly equal. The three can slaughter any one. Two can do it. And if they can secure it by putting up a man who is not a rival in any sense, any one of them, and all of them will do it. So much for the personal aspect of the case.
But it can be viewed in a stronger light. The two great issues now before the country are reform—under which general head is embraced a great many minor issues—and finance. The appearance of reform must be put on by both parties, whether sincerely or not, and each must write the motto upon its banner. What side does Senator Morton represent on this question? Confessedly the unpopular, anti-reform side. How would he look in the role of a reformer? What party would venture to put up the most ardent, unflinching and importunate defender of Grantism, as the leader in a reform crusade. It would be stultifying. Upon the issue of reform no one really seeking reform would seriously favor as a candidate, the man who has sought all ideas of reform and who publicly asserts that we have the best civil service in the world. The idea is preposterous.

How is it about finance. Whom does Senator Morton represent on this subject, and how large and important is his following? Certainly not large enough to elect him. Is he a hard-money man. Who will answer? Is he a greenback man. Is he a friend or opponent of national banks. Is he for specie payments or against them. Who can tell? He has been sometimes one thing, sometimes another, nothing long. He has always represented the expediency side, the politic, the conciliatory, the procrastinating and the compromising. Such positions may answer very well in the leader of the Senate, but they will not be accepted in a candidate for the Presidency. He must represent something, and that definitely, unmistakably. What Mr. Morton does represent is not what the people want. He favors harsher methods and more revolutionary and partisan action in the South than two-thirds of the people, at least, favor. He represents Grantism and all its accompaniments, from which relief is sought by more than the majority. He is associated most intimately with the administration of public affairs for years, and if for no other reason than mere restlessness the popular mind wishes an absolute change from that. The desire for change is likely to be a potent factor in the politics of this year, and it may destroy the value of the most skillful calculations.

It is not difficult to control party machinery when one is in a position to do so, as Senator Morton is in this State, and possibly it will be easy for him to gain an endorsement and recommendation from a convention. It is another thing to secure the requisite number of votes, and of this fact politicians are well aware. It is claimed that Mr. Morton can do this in this State, and many of his friends assert that no other man can. This we deny unhesitatingly. He can not get as many votes as Gen. Harrison. He has hundreds of enemies, which the General has not. In such a long and active career he could not have helped making many active and bitter enemies upon personal grounds, not to speak of many who oppose his principles and who are dissatisfied with his course. He has stepped upon too many men to reach his present altitude and to keep himself there. In a State so close as this every vote counts and he will have many cast against him, which his friends judging by election tables reckon for him. Add to this the fact that the Democrats would concentrate against him as against no other man, and his chances of carrying Indiana are very small. He can not fight the war over again here, and that has always been his capital. Political managers in other States know this. It will be used against him, no matter how enthusiastically he may be endorsed, and it will weigh heavily against him.
Upon positive and immediate issues therefore, Senator Morton either represents no side, or the unpopular one. He has many personal enemies. He does not possess the confidence of that large body of independent voters who have made themselves felt in the elections for two years. Upon these and many other accounts, which can not be detailed here, he is certain if nominated to be shorn of strength, a little here and a little there, but aggregat-

ing much. His weaknesses are known and are many, and for that reason we can not believe that a party not bent on self destruction will nominate him.

If he can not be nominated, whom will Indiana favor when the fact becomes certain in the Convention? His friends say Morton forever. That is foolish. If he can not be nominated the influence and power of this great State is not to be thrown away. Delegates are not to sit like heathen wrapped in the contemplation of divinity and vote for Morton in a blind devotion, which falls little short of idiocy. Indiana must make herself felt and she will unless she is represented far differently than has been the case always heretofore. Whom then will she favor? Is it to be Grant? Is the vote of this State to be cast for a third term in antagonism to the wishes of the party, and is her influence to be controlled by whim or revenge or bargains of interest. These are questions the gentlemen of the Republican party will do well to meditate upon before they fetter delegates with instructions in favor of any one man. The true interest would dictate abandonment of an early convention and leaving delegates free to exercise their judgment when the time comes for it.

A Doctor's Story.

Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed, bandaged and blistered from foot to head, bandaged and blistered from head to toe. Mrs. Rogers was very low. Bottle and saucer, spoon and cup, On the table stood bravely up; Rhye of high and low degree, Calomel catnip, boneset tea, Everything a body could bear, Excepting light and water and air.
I opened the blinds—the day was bright— And I saw Mrs. Rogers some light— I opened the window—the day was fair— And I saw Mrs. Rogers some air— Bottles and blisters, powders and pills, Catnip, boneset, syrup and squills, Drugs and medicines, high and low, I threw them as far as I could throw, "What are you doing?" my patient, "Frightening death," I coolly replied, "You are crazy!" a visitor said. I flung a bottle at her head.
Deacon Rogers came to me: "What is coming round," says he, "I really think she will worry through; She would me just as she used to do. All the people have poshed and shuried— And the neighbors have had their word; 'Twas better to perish, some of 'em say, 'Than be cured in such an irregular way.'"
"Your wife," said I, "has God's good care, And his remedies—light and water and air. All the doctors, without a doubt, Couldn't have cured Mrs. Rogers without."
The deacon smiled and bowed his head "I'll give her medicine made by men."

"BESSIE'S."

There's more money in publishing Bessie Turner than Shakespeare.—[G. W. Carleton.
Six million dollars worth of silk worm eggs arrived in New York last week en route for Italy.
A serious throat disease—mercurio syphilis—has attacked several horses in Muscatine, Iowa.
Hon. Joseph G. Palen, Chief Justice of New Mexico, died at Santa Fe on the 23d of December.
Artificial grindstones are coming into use in Germany. They are made of grit, soluble glass and petroleum.
A vein of galena twenty-seven feet thick has recently been struck in the Yosemite mine, Bingham Canon, Utah.
Jeremiah Mason, being asked if he had read Emerson's Essays, answered, "No, I do not understand them; however, my girls do."
The oldest lady in California probably is Donna Lulata Guillen, who is now supposed to be about 140 years of age, who recently moved to the San Jose Valley, near Pomona, for her health.
Near Marced, California, last week, a salmon, weighing about thirty pounds, mistook an irrigating ditch for a branch of the river, and was caught about five miles out on the plains.
A few days ago a miner in the Crown Point, Nevada, shaft picked up the wrong dinner bucket, and on arriving at home found \$1,100 in it. The distracted owner soon claimed the cash.
"Why," asks an exchange, "do they bury a Japanese with his head downward when he dies?" We really don't know, unless it is because they think that's the only proper time to do it.—[Courier-Journal.
At Gold Hill, Nevada, a blacksmith named John Landers undertook to thaw out a frozen giant powder cartridge on his forge. There are some hopes of his recovery, but the blacksmith shop is beyond redemption.
A party of Denver gentlemen, with more time than money, are contemplating a trip to the Centennial, and they propose to walk the whole distance. It is some 2,500 miles, and they expect to make the trip in 90 days.
The oldest doll in the country is at Newport. It was imported from Paris about 1796. The doll has grown yellow with age, but its eyes still move, and it remembers Washington perfectly well!—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.
A woman by the name of Rape attempted suicide in a Catholic church in Keokuk last Tuesday. She broke a large glass vase, and with the fragments had made desperate efforts to cut her throat, when discovered. She will live.
New Hampshire is going to contribute Jimmie Blanchard to the centennial. He will illustrate the progress of a century. George Washington, it will be remembered, when at the age of Jimmie, couldn't tell a lie.—[Springfield Union.
Julia Ward Howe sticks up for Dr. Mary Walker, and says she is a good, true woman. Perhaps, after all, we should not judge harshly of a woman because she wears breeches. They may conceal some true womanly qualities.—[Chicago Times.
A man in a small town down in Maine recently wrote to the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston, asking how much they would charge to come down there and give a concert. The reply was that it would be cheaper to bring the town to Boston.
Mr. Edwin Booth's left arm seems to be partly disabled. It hangs idle by his side, curved slightly, though capable of gesture, yet motion seems to be painful to it, and he does not use it very freely. This would

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hardly be felt as a loss if it were not for the ceaseless and exquisite play of the other arm, which makes it seem lifeless by contrast.

In the Milan cemetery a pavilion has been put up for the cremation of bodies, which, being placed on an altar, are subjected to the action of two hundred gas burners giving a heat of 1,000 degrees. This body is consumed to ashes in one hour. On January 15 Chevalier Albert Keller is to be burnt, the preparations having been made by directions of his will.

The hero of a runaway match in Washington scoured the city for a minister to perform the ceremony, and was finally wedded in a shoemaker's shop. The hackman's bill was \$2.50, and the bridegroom only had seven cents in cash. The latter was shown into a solitary cell by Officer Walkman, and at this stage the tantalizing reporter drops the romance.

John Chamberlain, Morrissey's rival in the fashionable gambling-house business, reopened here last night, with a free entertainment, but even the freedom of the thing failed to give him a full house, and it is doubtful if he gets any better harvest this winter than he did last. Folks aren't "fighting the tiger" so much as they were.—[Washington Letter.

Mr. Lincoln used to tell, in his imitable way, a story of a Winchester converted Confederate, who was so overpowered at receiving his pardon that he exclaimed: "Thank you, Mr. President, thank you. Now I'm pardoned I s'pose I'm as good a Union man as any of you—emphatically one of you again. But didn't Stonewall Jackson give us hell in the valley?"

Over in Washee county a day or two ago a constable had to call a witness named Beers—I. C. Beers. Mr. Constable stepped forth and vociferated, "I. C. Beers! I. C. Beers! I. C. Beers!" The first call aroused an old bum, who was struggling to sit erect on the sidewalk. Rubbing his eyes and gazing in dazed amazement at the constable, the old fellow waited until he had conducted his call, then approvingly said: "Th-a-t's right, old fellow. Keep yer eye o-on the blame s-camp!"—[Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise.

Kissaxe, an Indian chief, believed to have been 100 years old, died recently in Washington Territory. He belonged to the Cow, Litz tribe, which has dwindled, in twenty years, from about a thousand persons to thirty-three, whisky and smallpox having mainly done the work. His tribe was long ago converted to the Roman Catholic faith; but he, although of exemplary habits and ready to help the priests, would not join the church until 1872. He was buried in a suit of fine black broadcloth, which he had owned thirty years and worn on great occasions.

The Superfluity of Great Riches.

[New York Tribune.]

It is to be remembered, first, that vast fortunes can bring in only a certain percentage of personal comfort or luxury. An Astor or Rothschild can live in but one house, eat a certain amount, wear a prescribed dress, and usually the man worth half a million of capital surrounds himself with as much personal luxury as the man whose yearly income equals that amount. The great mass of a colossal fortune is usually invested in ways which remove it from the daily handling of its owner. It flows in the great currents of trade; it is regarded by the possessor as a something apart from himself—a weight to be carefully carried and given over to his heirs. If he were to, like an Indian rajah, in kiras and necklaces, or wear about like Prince Esterhazy, sowing pearls from his coat, it would seem to pertain to him personally and to enter into his daily pleasure. Another certainty is that, no matter what his capital may be, the demands upon him will more than double the interest. His millions may be tied up so as to yield but small returns in ready money, but the public will require of him contributions to city enterprises, to charity or religion, commensurate with the full amount, and denounce him as miserly if he does not pay it.

